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MORE REGIMENTS TO PATROL BORDER

Ninth and Seventeen Left For Texas Thursday.

GEN. DIAZ IN WASHINGTON

Claimed Mexican Brings New Plan to Solve the Problem in Mexico.

Washington, March 11.—Dispatch of two additional regiments of American infantry to Eagle Pass and Laredo, Texas, to allay fears of Mexican raids, and the appearance here of Gen. Felix Diaz and friends with a new plan to solve the Mexican problem, were the chief developments to-day in the Mexican situation.

The troops—the 9th and 17th regiments—were ordered to the border at the request of Senator Sheppard and Representative Garner. The latter told the President there was a good deal of cash in border banks and Americans wanted to be protected against any sudden raid or invasion. Mr. Garner also said much cattle had disappeared recently and residents believed Mexicans were responsible. The request for additional troops, which was made Monday, was discussed at the cabinet meeting and decided on. The President's approval to the Secretary of War.

NOT SEEKING SUPPORT.

Gen. Diaz and his friends here said they were not yet prepared to announce their definite purpose, but would do so tomorrow. One of the party was Pedro Del Villar, who before the Senate foreign relations committee last week, was reported to have asked support for a counter revolutionary movement. The Mexicans denied today that they sought support or sanction for any revolutionary movement, saying their idea was a campaign of information about Mexico and to acquaint Washington with the personality of Gen. Diaz so his part in subsequent events in Mexico might be judged from a study at close range.

It was learned they are seeking the elimination of Gen. Huerta and are not allied in any way with the Constitutionals.

18,000 TROOPS ON BORDER.

Today's orders for the dispatch of two more regiments to Texas will result in the assembly in that state of nearly 18,000 troops more by 3,000 than the entire force of the regular army that Gen. Shafter led into Cuba. Nearly 11,000 soldiers are in camp at Texas City, under command of Brig. Gen. Funston, of Philippine fame. The others are scattered along the border from Brownsville, Texas to Nogales, Ariz., under command of Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, the largest garrisons being maintained at El Paso, Nogales, Douglas, Laredo, Eagle Pass and late to-day by the President who ordered Brownsville, where railroads enter Mexico.

Of the regiments ordered out today the 9th, two battalions of which are at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, and one at Fort Logan H. Roots, Arkansas, is commanded by Col. Chas. J. Crane. The 17th commanded by Col. John T. Van Orsdale, is stationed at Fort McPherson, Atlanta. Col. Van Orsdale will be deprived of the privilege of accompanying his regiment to the border as he will be placed on the retired list tomorrow on account of age. As Lieut. Col. Henry B. Styer, of the 17th is on duty at the War College the command of the regiment, temporarily at least will fall to the senior major, George W. Martin.

UNDER GEN. BLISS.

Although the two regiments will proceed to Eagle Pass and Laredo Gen. Bliss will designate their exact location. The present strength of each regiment is 832 men. At Laredo and Eagle Pass the two regiments will be distributed along other points on the Western border in Gen. Bliss's discretion. This will place under that general's command about 4,200 cavalry troops and 2,400 infantry.

Though large in the aggregate this force is regarded small in many quarters here for a rigid and efficient patrol of the 1,800 miles of border. Secretary Garrison however feels that it will be sufficient. He insists that there is no proof that this border patrol has broken down at any point since its establishment three years ago.

Gen. Bliss late today telegraphed that he was sending photographs of the body of Vergara by mail and beyond that message there was no word from the border today.

Voting Through the Mail.

Annapolis, March 1.—Secretary Wm. J. Bryan speaking here today before the Maryland Legislature, declared he hoped that not only would the United States borrow the initiative and referendum as it had borrowed the Australian ballot, but that in time it would adopt the postal vote. An initiative and referendum bill is pending before the Maryland Legislature. The postal vote of New Zealand allows a citizen, though away from home, to vote in an election.

SUFFRAGIST LEADER IN JAIL.

Mrs. Pankhurst Again on a Hunger Strike.

London, March 10.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst once more is a hunger striking prisoner in Holloway jail but she is confident she will secure her release in a few days under the "cat and mouse" law.

By stopping the Scotch express, on which Mrs. Pankhurst was brought from Glasgow after her arrest in that city last night and compelling the militant leader to alight at a small way station, outside of London, the police today succeeded in eluding swarms of militant suffragettes who were awaiting her arrival in the city railroad stations.

From the suburban station Mrs. Pankhurst was driven in a motor car to Holloway jail. A large crowd of suffragettes was assembled about the jail, but as a strong detachment of police was on hand, no attempt was made to rescue the militant leader.

MURPHY KICKED OUT OF CLUB

Tammany Leader and Several Followers Ousted From Membership in National Democratic Club.

New York, March 11.—The ousting of Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, and several of his followers, from membership in the National Democratic club, created a stir in political circles today. The ostensible reason given during the heated debate over the matter at the club last night was the Murphy was behind in his dues.

Judge Edward F. O'Dwyer, president of the club, who has been leading the fight against Murphy, introduced a resolution calling for the elimination of the Tammany leader and the others, but that was not formally adopted as the point was upheld that under the rules the men were automatically dropped as they had not paid dues for two months. Thomas F. Smith, secretary of Tammany Hall, appealed against the ruling and tendered a check for the money due. When that was refused he asked for a vote. Seventeen members of the board of governors were present and they decided against the appeal, 10 to 7. In the course of the debate Smith said the men named would not submit to such humiliation. "The names were picked out for an obvious purpose," he said, "and we will have them restored to the rolls."

Judge O'Dwyer replied that he could give a very good reason for the club's action. "They were dropped," he said, "for the best interests of the club and the Democratic party."

Besides Murphy, James E. Gaffney, Thomas F. Foley, Thomas H. Darlington and George W. Plunkett were dropped.

THINKS SOUTHERN DISCRIMINATES

Tillman Asks For Investigation as to Coal Hauls to Port of Charleston.

Washington, March 11.—Charging that the Southern Railway was dominated by men not financially interested in coal mines in its own territory but in mines elsewhere and that for this reason the Southern was not allowed to move coal through the port of Charleston, S. C., Senator Tillman yesterday introduced a resolution for a special investigation by the naval affairs committee into advantages of Charleston as a permanent point for coal distribution, as compared with Norfolk and other Chesapeake Bay ports.

The committee would be directed to investigate the character and proximity of the coal supply; rates obtainable on coal from fields near Charleston and Norfolk; relations between railroads leading into Charleston and other South Atlantic ports and between these railroads in Virginia, W. Virginia, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Kentucky; and conditions of ownership of warlike property in Charleston and Norfolk.

Senator Tillman set forth that it appears from numerous complaints before the interstate commerce commission as well as from other sources that the power and influence of the so-called coal trust is being persistently used through the management of the railroads reaching Charleston to prevent the free movement of coal not belonging to the coal trust, practically all of such railroads being actually dominated by the same financial interests that control the great coal combines finding outlet chiefly through New York harbor, Philadelphia and the Chesapeake Bay ports.

New Policy is Adopted on Arbitration Treaties.

Washington, March 11.—The senate foreign relations committee today, ordering a favorable report on extending the general arbitration treaty with Paraguay, adopted a policy not to permit treaties of that nature to expire before giving consideration to their renewal.

The treaty with Paraguay does not expire until October. It is similar to those with Great Britain, Japan, France, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Portugal and Switzerland, recently ratified for five-year extensions by the senate.

Fifteen other such general arbitration treaties will expire this year and during 1915 and it is the policy of the administration to extend all as the expiration time approaches.

RAILWAY MEASURE FINALLY PASSED

Alaskan Project Ready for the President.

HE IS LIKELY TO SIGN IT

Wilson Has Indicated He Will Accept It as Sent to Him by Congress.

Washington, March 10.—The Alaska railway bill, providing for the construction of 1,000 miles of government railroad and the expenditure of \$35,000,000, was ready for the president's signature late today, when the senate adopted the conference report already adopted by the house.

President Wilson has indicated his intention of signing the bill as soon as it reaches the White House, and tentative plans for constructing the first government railroad already have been considered at the interior department. Secretary Lane is prepared to go ahead with the project as soon as the president gives the word.

Final action in congress on the bill came after a lengthy debate in the senate, the report of the conference committee appointed to settle differences between the two houses being adopted, 42 to 27. The measure authorizes the construction of not more than 1,000 miles of railroad to connect Alaska's coal fields with the coast, the route to be selected by the president, to whom also are left many other important details. He is to decide whether or not railroad line already constructed in the territory shall be purchased as a part of the government system, and whether the road is to be operated by the government itself or leased after it is built.

The discussion today was principally on a suggestion by Senator Cummins that the senate conference be instructed to reinsert the language of the bill as passed by the senate and stricken out by the house, providing that the president, in constructing the railroad must if existing railroad lines in Alaska are to be bought and used as a part of the system, buy or arrange for the purchase of these lines before construction of extension is begun.

Senator Cummins declared that leaving discretionary with the president whether the government should begin building lines into the interior at the northern terminus of existing private railroads from the Alaska seaboard might so enhance the value of existing roads that syndicates could demand a prohibitive price from the government.

Senator Pittman replied that such a thing obviously would be so outrageous that no president would yield to any influence which could bring out such a result. The bill as perfected, he said, directed the president to construct a continuous line from the seaboard to the interior and that obviously it first would be settled whether the main line should be built by the government or purchased outright or by condemnation from existing corporations before any extensions were constructed in the Alaska interior.

There was also extended debate on Senator Norris' contention that the language of the bill placed on the president the obligation to make an effort to lease the railroad after it is built, before the government itself undertakes to operate it. Other senators insisted, however, that the language already made this optional.

AN ELEPHANT HUNT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Huge Beast Escapes From Show Near Hartsville and is Slain by Citizens.

Hartsville Special to Charleston News and Courier March 11.—A large elephant, which escaped from a circus train said to have been wrecked today on the Seaboard near Patrick, was killed tonight in the Hall's Mill neighborhood, six miles out, by a large party of men, which had followed it for some time. It is said to have been a very large elephant, by those present at the killing. It was shot into repeatedly and chopped into with axes and finally weakened and killed. It caused quite a stir in the sparsely settled portion of Chesterfield and Darlington counties through which it traveled.

Many wild reports were circulated in Hartsville tonight about damage it had done. The military company was asked for, and while it did not go, of course, many men went from here and some were at the killing.

It is, of course, a great pity that it was not watched and followed until a keeper could arrive on the scene, for from all reports it does not appear to have attempted any violence to the party in pursuit but since it was most unusual game for this part of the country the people can hardly be blamed for making away with it in their excitement.

Virginia Defeats Votes for Women. Richmond, Va., March 11.—The house of delegates today rejected the woman's suffrage bill by a vote of 74 to 13.

TILLMAN OFFERS SENATE SOME ADVICE

Thinks He Could Lengthen Members' Lives.

THE QUESTION OF EATING.

Self-Control at the Table, the Senator Says, Will Make For Good Health.

Washington, March 10.—Senators today were discussing with unusual interest Senator Tillman's declaration in his address on his nonsmoking resolution, that he believed he could lengthen the life of every man in the chamber "if I could only get them to believe what I tell them and follow my advice."

The South Carolina senator asserted his colleagues ate too much. "Since I was paralyzed four years ago and read my own obituary," he said, "21 senators, including Vice President Sherman, most of them younger than I, have died."

A fitting epitaph, he said, for senators who have died in service would be: "He lived not wisely but too well, and killed himself eating."

"There is no doubt to my mind that this great mortality among us is due to the way we live in Washington," declared Mr. Tillman. "There is a continuous succession of banquets, dinners and receptions. Automobiles and street cars are used by senators instead of walking, and pure air and sunshine are things of which we get too little."

Continuing, Senator Tillman said: "Tobacco, I have been told by physicians, is a narcotic or sedative while whiskey is a stimulant as every one knows. Many men use both, and are constantly on the journey from the garret to the cellar and back, being whipped and their nerves racked by the constant conflict going on in their system, while the stimulant and the sedative contend for mastery. It is the abuse, not the use, of whiskey and tobacco that is so dangerous to health or in moderation they are both harmless, I think."

"Since my illness four years ago I have learned more about the human body than during all the balance of my life put together, and I am sure I discovered some of the secrets of nature and laws of health of which most men know nothing whatever. The pity of it is that I had to ruin my health before I discovered these things and learned how to live rationally. Had I lived ten years ago as I am doing now my health never would have broken down at all."

"I owe what degree of recovery I have made—and I am constantly being told I look a great deal better—and I know it is so—to will power and self-control in eating—the will power to exercise my muscles and nerves sufficiently to give them tone, and keep the rust out of the joints. But the greatest help to my health arises from the self-control, which enables me to keep from eating things I ought not to."

Senator Tillman's resolution, unanimously adopted, forbids smoking during executive sessions. He said he had been forced to leave the chamber and the caucus room during secret sessions because he could not endure the fumes of tobacco.

Gaffney Ledger Label Case Goes Over Till Next Term.

Gaffney, March 11.—When the court of common pleas convened yesterday morning there was no jury case ready for trial. In consequence of which all jurors were excused until 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at which time the case of Henry Buice vs. the Limestone Printing & Publishing company, was called and a jury drawn. After reading the pleadings, the plaintiff, Buice, took the stand and proceeded to testify.

Certain parts of his testimony were objected to by the defendant on the ground that the complaint stated simply that the defendant intended to damage him by the publication of a certain editorial last August.

Judge Shipp allowed the plaintiff to amend the complaint so that it would conform to the proof, and at the same time allowed the case to be withdrawn from the jury and granted a continuance until the next term. This case has excited intense interest and a large crowd was present when court opened yesterday afternoon. No other jury case being ready for trial, the jurors were dismissed until this morning and the court is occupied in hearing equity cases.

Congressman Page Fights the Free Seed Graft.

Washington, March 11.—Representative Page made his annual fight yesterday against the "free seed graft" when he offered an amendment striking out that part of the agricultural appropriation bill which provides for free distribution of seed. The amendment was defeated, as was expected. It is about as hard to defeat this "graft" as it is to get Congress to discontinue the practice of voting themselves 20 cents a mile each way for mileage they do no use. Mr. Page is also one of the few members of Congress who have had the nerve to oppose this appropriation.

CUCARACHA SLIDE IN HAND.

Engineers Say It Is Now Matter of Removing Dirt.

Panama, March 11.—Canal engineers today expressed the opinion that the Cucaracha slide virtually had been overcome and that it was now a mere matter of taking out the dirt. W. C. Comber, the dredging engineer, declared that he believed within two months the channel at Cucaracha would be at the required depth.

Plans have been completed to begin next week the bridging of the depth of the channel in front of the slide to the 45-foot final stage with the ladder dredge Corosal. The width of the canal in front of the slide is now within forty-five feet of the specified 300 feet. This area will be removed with dipper dredges.

CLEAR MYSTERY ABOUT VEGARA

Comprehensive Reports of Recovery of the Body—No American Offense.

Washington, March 10.—Comprehensive reports from Maj. Gen. Bliss and American Consul Garrett at Laredo, received at the war and state departments today, cleared up the mystery which had surrounded the delivery on American soil of the body of the American rancher, Clemente Vergara. The reports completely satisfied the officials that no act has been committed by national or State agents in violation of Mexican sovereignty and that if there were any offense in the removal of the body from Mexico, it was committed by individuals, so the matter could not be made an international issue.

Secretary Bryan stated that he would not undertake to prosecute the persons who obtained the body, even if he knew their identity, which he did not, beyond the fact established by Gen. Bliss' report that they were civilians and probably Mexicans.

The finding of the body of Vergara has had the result of advancing the prosecution of the claim against the Huerta government for reparation, and today Secretary Bryan transmitted the telegraphic report from Consul Garrett to Charge O'Shaughnessy in Mexican City. It is understood that the primary purpose of this is to disprove the original allegation of the Mexican federal commander at Nuevo Laredo that Vergara had made his escape from captivity and joined the constitutionalists.

With the body in evidence, as soon as further facts as to the character of Vergara's fatal wounds are developed by the investigation Gov. Col. Buice is making, Mr. O'Shaughnessy will be prepared to call upon Gen. Huerta to redeem his promise to punish the federal officers who killed Vergara.

STUCKEY BILL WAS NOT NECESSARY

Board of Control Applying Rigid Tests For Inferior Materials.

Clemson College, March 12.—That the "Stuckey Bill," which sought to prevent the use of inferior materials in the manufacture of fertilizers, was unnecessary is the statement of H. M. Stackhouse, secretary of the State Board of Fertilizer Control. Mr. Stackhouse said, speaking of the bill, that the board two years ago anticipated the need of such protection to buyers and required an availability of new ammoniate materials about equal to cotton seed meal, blood, fish, etc. Mr. Stackhouse said that the board was already doing what the "Stuckey Bill" would have required and was doing it in a more economical and practical way.

"As the use and sale of commercial fertilizers grew," continued Mr. Stackhouse, "the supply of these ammoniates would not meet the demand, except at prohibitive prices, and manufacturers began to introduce and to use some that were considered inferior and objectionable. Under the general name of 'tankage,' a slaughterhouse by-products of tried and well recognized agricultural value they began to use any tank-rendered nitrogenous material."

"The chemists of this and other stations tell us that some of these products can be treated with sulphuric acid and made soluble ammoniates just as ground phosphate rock so treated becomes soluble acid phosphate; and some experiments in the field at the S. C. Experiment Station here gave satisfactory results. But the Board of Control served notice on manufacturers who offered for sale in this State such materials that they must explicitly register such use, accompanied by a certificate of analysis by some reputable chemist that they had the required availability as plant-food. The laboratory at Clemson College then tests all mixed fertilizers for the standard required and 'blacklists' and publishes for the information of buyers any fertilizers found below standard."

"These new ammoniates cost less to the manufacturers, who should be willing to share this difference with the consumers, and this fact is leading to much of the agitation in favor of home-mixing. To meet this demand, the department has issued two bulletins giving instructions and all sorts of formulas for mixing at home which may be had on application to Clemson College."

Mr. Stackhouse also stated that the inspectors are required to weigh pack

MAYOR DENOUNCES STRIFE BREEDERS

Warns Police Against "Insidious Schemers."

A LETTER IS SENT OUT.

Gibbes Charges Efforts to Demoralize Force Are Being Made by Politicians.

The following is from The Columbia State:

Wade Hampton Gibbes, mayor has issued to the Columbia police department a letter in which he asserts that "insidious efforts are being made to disorganize the force" by "designing political schemers" on the eve of a municipal election, and warns the men against being "in any way influenced by the clamor."

The mayor's letter follows: "Just at this time, on the eve of an election, efforts are being made in every direction by designing political schemers to disorganize the police force and to produce discontent amongst its members for political purposes."

"So far as the officers and men of the force are concerned the situation is simple and they should not be in any way influenced by the clamor and the insidious approaches of such gentry as are attempting to stir up this agitation."

"The rules of the department and the ordinance of the city are very simple. No citizen, unless he be a lawbreaker, has anything to fear from any member of the police force. Any citizen who may be a lawbreaker, whether of high or low degree, should be handled by you without fear and without favor. In doing this you will have my earnest and hearty cooperation and protection to the limit of my power."

"Certain stirrers up of strife come to the city council with complaints against any one of you who lifts his finger against certain classes of the people, no matter how much in fault individual members of such class may be."

"It is an insult and a scandal upon working men for any one to claim that they are more open to have trouble with the police department than others. The honest, steady working man never gives us trouble. As you know, our difficulties are only with the idle, the vagrant and the vicious, and working men of any standing will resent any suggestion that they, as a class, have more business with the police courts than men of any other class."

"You represent no class, but the whole people of the city of Columbia, and, as I have a hundred times requested, you are urged and instructed to treat all, exactly alike, carrying out the law in a spirit of humanity, tolerance and mercy. As you know, you must bear and forbear."

"I ask now, when insidious efforts are being made to disorganize the force, that you make a special point of holding yourselves together to resist such encroachments, which can only result in injury to you and to the people of your city."

BIG BOND ISSUE.

Capital City Takes Important Step With Little Interest Shown.

Columbia, March 11.—In an election in which very little interest was shown the qualified electors of Columbia voted an issue of \$50,000 of coupon bonds for waterworks and sewerage extension. Of the 284 votes cast yesterday, 251 were in favor of the bond issue and 33 against it.

The territory recently annexed to the city which is now without waterworks and sewerage was especially interested in the bond election. In Shandon, Waverly and South Waverly, now embraced in Wards 6, 7, and 8, a total of 64 votes were cast, of which all but four were in favor of the bond issue. In Ward 4, in which North Columbia, an annexation, is included, the vote was 62 in favor of the bonds and ten against them.

The proceeds from the sale of the bond issue will be used for extending the waterworks and sewerage systems in the new portions of Columbia and in the older parts of the city now with out these conveniences.

City engineers estimate that about 20 miles of new water mains will be laid and about 40 miles sewerage lines put in. A standpipe will be built in the southeastern part of Columbia and improvements installed at the pumping station.

ages of fertilizers which they inspect, especially all that have the appearance or are suspected of weight below that branded on the package. Only one such shipment so far, of twelve tons, has been reported this season, which when weighed out by the inspector was found short 2344 pounds. Upon request the manufacturer promptly adjusted and made restitution to the buyer, as provided by law. Farmers, said Mr. Stackhouse, may rest securely in the knowledge that the board is protecting them from fraud of every sort in the purchase of fertilizers.